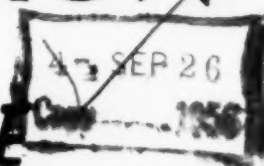


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UN REPRESENTATIVE IN VIENNA. Dr. Andrew Cordier, the close associate of the Secretary-General, recently arrived at Vienna's Schwechat airport en route from Rome, in the course of a visit to 9 of the 16 countries recently admitted to the world organization. The purpose of Dr. Cordier's trip is to confer with the foreign offices of the countries concerned on questions relating to the eleventh session of the UN General Assembly in November.

In response to a question as to whether he would be dealing with the planned selection of Vienna as the headquarters for the Atomic Authority, Dr. Cordier declared that this situation has not yet been clarified. Large and influential nations have already indicated their approval of plans for the Authority to make its main office in Vienna. The problem will not be dealt with, however, until the conference is held in September by representatives of 84 countries. Commenting on Austrian press reports that the members of the Atomic Energy Commission had expressed views in favor of Vienna, Dr. Cordier stated that the group involved was indeed the one which had taken the first initiative in the matter and in which 12 nations, including the major powers, were represented.

AUSTRIAN PRODUCTION OF POLIO VACCINE BEGINS.

Together with a staff of associates, Dr. Wilhelm Auerswald, of The Institute for Blood Constituents, recently began production of an Austrian vaccine against infantile paralysis. The first 60 liters of polio vaccine will be ready around Christmas, when they can be sent to the U.S. Government health authorities for testing. Should the findings of the American experts be favorable, vaccination of the first 30,000 children in Vienna could begin as early as next January.

SOLDIER MEETS DEATH FIGHTING FLOODS.

Corporal Weichselberger of the Austrian Federal Army lost his life while combatting the recent floods in the Zillertal, Tyrol. The first member of the new Austrian Army to meet death on a mission, Weichselberger fell in a struggle against a catastrophe of nature. He was buried in his native village of Reutte, Tyrol, with full military honors.

SOLDIERS AS BLOOD DONORS. In a program for obtaining voluntary blood donors in Austria, members of the Federal Army were recently called upon to participate. The Linz Blood Bank sent its truck to the nearby Tank Corps barracks at Hoersching, where 60 soldiers volunteered as blood donors.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MET IN VIENNA. At the invitation of the Austrian group in the Parliamentary Council of the European Movement, the Council held a meeting in the Vienna Parliament from Sept. 4-8, under the chairmanship of Mr. George Boby, its president.

The convening of members of European parliaments, which was warmly welcomed by the Austrian public and the Austrian Federal Government, provided an opportunity for underlining the importance of a free Austria in the cause of European integration.

The delegation consisted of representatives of the 16 member states of the European Council and of Switzerland. The delegates arrived in Vienna on September 4. A meeting of the Board was held the same evening. The official opening session took place in the Austrian Parliament on September 5. Dr. Felix Hurdes, Speaker of the Austrian Parliament, and Chancellor Julius Raab, welcomed the foreign guests. The opening speech was delivered by Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Figl. Robert Schuman, President of the European Movement and former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of France, presented a detailed report.

On September 6, former Italian Prime Minister Giuseppe Pella spoke on the "Development and Tasks of the Official European Organizations." Other addresses were made by Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Vice-President of the Consultative Assembly of the European Council and Jean S. MacLay, President of the Assembly of the West European Union.

On September 7, Count Coudenhove-Calergi, Honorary President of the European Movement, spoke on "Austria's European Mission." The subject of the talk by Geoffrey de Freitas was "Possibilities of Extending NATO to the Civilian Sphere." Addresses by Julian Amery and Prof. Carlo Schmid, Vice-President of the German Parliament were presented on September 8.

AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY DEFINED. Addressing the Conference of European Parliamentarians, Foreign Minister Leopold Figl said that Austrian neutrality, as embodied in the Austrian constitution, is of a purely military nature. Neutrality does not mean that Austria cannot — as indeed she did in the recent past under circumstances that were not exactly favorable — reaffirm her adherence to western civilization; also, there is nothing in the Austrian concept of neutrality to show that the Austrian citizen, as an individual, is bound — or even expected — to remain neutral in the conflict of ideas.

"NEUTRALITY IS NOT THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE." Undersecretary of State Bruno Kreisky recently addressed the European Forum at Alpbach on the subject of "Austrian Neutrality in European Foreign Policy." In this speech, Dr. Kreisky declared that fundamental democratic rights are the prerequisite for true neutrality. Among other things, these rights guarantee freedom of the press and freedom of the individual citizen to express his opinion on all international developments. In this sense, the neutral countries of Europe — Switzerland, Sweden and Austria — are very closely related with the West, whereas the Asian neutrals — like India, Ceylon and Burma — which are likewise completely neutral in military terms, have feelings of such deep mistrust toward Europe, particularly the former colonial powers, that they are spiritually more inclined toward the East.

Dr. Kreisky declared that normal relations between neutral Austria and her Eastern neighbors will be possible only after questions of property confiscation and the like have been settled and after the continuous series of border incidents has been ended. He added that it would be hypocritical to talk about 'cultural exchange' while shots were still being fired along the border.

The speaker pointed out that Austria, whose neutrality is guaranteed in her constitution, does have the opportunity to enter into non-military alliances and the like and to be a member of organizations like the United Nations and the Strassburg European Organization. Not the least of the reasons for the existence of these possibilities is the fact that in signing the Moscow Agreement, the Big Four promised that a neutral Austria would be admitted to the United Nations. Dr. Kreisky expressed the view that it was in this manner that a neutral country could best carry out its activity as a mediator.

In the discussion period following his address, the Undersecretary rejected the view that a policy of neutrality is the line of least resistance, pointing out that precisely in times like the present, when a neutral country must be well prepared to defend its neutrality, a neutral policy is a difficult and delicate problem but one which must nevertheless be mastered in the interests of Austria.

100 REFUGEES IN ONE WEEK. The stream of refugees from Eastern and South Eastern Europe into Austria has set a new record. In the course of a single week, 80 persons from Yugoslavia and 20 from Hungary recently crossed the Austrian border illegally. The authorities concerned declare that the steady increase in the number of refugees is making it very difficult to care for them properly.

WESTERN RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNDERDEVELOPED NATIONS. Dr. Kenneth Kirkwood, Rhodes Professor of Race Relations at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, addressing the European Forum in Alpbach on "The Influence of Western Ideologies on the Non-Western World," declared that overseas nations are no longer taking over all Western ideas blindly and helplessly but are carefully differentiating between true social, political and cultural achievements, on the one hand, and the purely

organizational effect of technology, on the other. Declaring that the main problem of our generation is doubtless the racial question, he emphasized the absolute necessity of putting an end to "European arrogance" since it cannot be expected that the proclamation of democratic principles will be accepted willingly from partners, e.g. South Africa, who are unable to solve the racial problem themselves.

Alexander Weissberg-Czibulsky, the physicist and author, said during the discussion period that nations like Sweden, Switzerland and Austria would have a mission befitting their neutrality, in shouldering some of the responsibility for nations which are not yet ready for self-government.

LESS THAN ONE PERCENT OF AUSTRIANS UNEMPLOYED. According to reports by the Land employment offices, there were 65,332 registered job seekers as of the end of August, 1956. Of this number 25,569, or 39.1 per cent, were men and 39,763, or 60.9 per cent, women. Compared with the figure for the end of July 1956, the total number has dropped by 2,750, or 4 per cent. In terms of Austria's over-all population figures, the number of job seekers is therefore less than one per cent; in terms of the total number of job holders, it is about 3 per cent.

Broken down in terms of Laender, the unemployment situation is as follows: Vienna 29,228; Lower Austria 12,009; Styria 7,583; Carinthia 2,401; Upper Austria 9,008; Salzburg 1,713; Tyrol 1,908; Vorarlberg 389; Burgenland 1,093.

The decrease in the number of unemployed was as follows: Vienna 1,794; Lower Austria 351; Upper Austria 236; Salzburg 136; Carinthia 86; Vorarlberg 85; Tyrol 33; Burgenland 23; Styria 6.

The categories accounting for these decreases were the following: garment workers 553, auxiliary workers of various types 389, textile trades 383, building trades 372, wood processing 90, hotels and restaurants 54. Among the white-collar workers, there was a slight increase of 118 persons. The total number of registered job seekers is 115 (0.2 per cent) lower than at the end of August, 1955.

AUSTRIANS TO BUILD STEEL PLANT IN INDIA. The government of India recently concluded a contract shared by Krupp, Essen and VOeEST (United Austrian Iron and Steel Works, Linz) to build a steel plant at Rourkela near Calcutta. The capacity of the new Indian plant will be one million tons of raw steel annually, 750,000 tons of which will be produced by the Austrian-developed blast steel process and 250,000 tons by the open-hearth method.

The Indian order to the Krupp-VOeEST group is part of a government investment program providing for the establishment of four metallurgical groups with an annual capacity of one million tons per unit. To date contracts have been granted to an American, a British and a Russian company for the construction of one steel plant each.

RIISING EARNINGS ON AUSTRIAN STOCKS. From January to mid-August 1956, the average return on Austrian stocks rose from 1.27 to 2.24 per cent.

PRICE LEVEL REMAINS STABLE. According to a survey by the Austrian Chamber of Commerce dealing with the development of the cost-of-living index during the first half of 1956, the level of prices remained substantially stable during the period under consideration. The survey is based on Vienna Marketing Office reports between January and June, 1956, and on calculations of the Institute for Economic Research.

After a slight rise in the first quarter (January: 100, March: 103.9), the index dropped to 96.9 in May and to 99.8 in June. The changes during the first six months were due primarily to seasonal price changes in eggs, vegetables, fruit and potatoes. An essentially constant tendency was likewise exhibited by the index as adjusted by eliminating the seasonal factors which, because of the price fluctuations in the above-mentioned commodities, give a somewhat distorted picture of the general situation (January: 100; February-March: 99.8; May: 100.2; June: 100.6).

The non-seasonal changes in the cost-of-living index were caused by slight increases in the price of beef and veal, edible oil, shoes and coal.

PRODUCTION MORE THAN DOUBLE PRE-WAR LEVEL. The American Department of Commerce has issued a brochure which shows, on the basis of detailed studies, that current industrial production in Austria is double that of pre-war level.

According to the Department's data, some branches of industry have greatly exceeded the average referred to above. For instance, production of nonferrous metals is six times the 1937 figure, and the output of electric power is four times higher, while the smelting of iron and the production of vehicles has more than tripled.

The output of durable consumer's goods and of perishable items has not, according to the Department's figures, reached the average level of growth but it nevertheless corresponds to the pre-war level.

The American agency reports further that Austrian industry needs capital for promoting production, particularly in those plants which were under Soviet control during the period of occupation. Some types of finished goods are not yet produced in sufficient quantity to take care of domestic requirements. These include calculating machines, cameras, film, seamless pipe, oil-well lines, heavy machinery, watches and certain chemical products.

Austria's growing self-sufficiency in agricultural production and the development of new branches of industry have reduced the country's dependence on raw materials from abroad. In 1953, with production 70 per cent higher than in 1937, Austria's import figures were slightly below those for the pre-war period. From 1954 to 1955, however, there was a rapid increase in import due to rising consumer demand.

The increase in Austria's industrial capacity has been accompanied by a significant rise in her volume of exports, which in 1955 was approximately 80 per cent higher than in 1937.

The Department of Commerce survey also indicates that Austrian banks have played an important part in the development of new industries and services. As a result, invest-

ment requirements have been met primarily through credit institutions and to a lesser extent through the capital market.

RATE OF INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION TAPERS OFF. During the first half of 1956 the development of production in Austria still showed a slightly upward trend, in contrast to the general weakening of industrial expansion in most other European countries. However, in Austria, too, a trend toward normalized production is becoming increasingly apparent. Compared with last year, the number of orders has fallen off and domestic competition is becoming more intensified. To a large extent, labor resources have been exhausted, as shown by the fact that the rise in employment normally occurring at the half-year mark was practically non-existent this year.

Production developments vary from industry to industry. In general, mining remained stable, while iron and steel production was definitely higher than during the corresponding period of 1955. This means that Austria is following the international trend of a continued upswing in iron output.

Decisive drops in volume have been registered particularly in vehicular production. Declines have also been registered in individual branches of the machinery industry, e.g. agricultural machinery, and in certain sectors of the electrical industry, the iron and metal-goods as well as the stone and ceramic industries.

Production in the wood-processing industry remained at last year's level. In the paper, cellulose, wood pulp and cardboard industries, technical installations are undergoing continuous improvement with a view to maintaining Austria's competitive position in this field; hence, the domestic yield of raw materials is being exploited to the maximum. There was a slight increase in leather production during the first half of 1956. With its output of 3.3 million pairs of leather shoes, the shoe business exceeded its production figure for the corresponding period of 1955 by approximately 14%. No noteworthy changes occurred in the textile industry, which last year registered only a modest revival; during the first half of 1956, the volume of production rose by 5 per cent. Developments in the foodstuffs industry have been largely satisfactory.

On the whole, the first six months of 1956 are characterized by an adjustment in the rate of development in the individual Austrian industries. No excess boom conditions have been observable. Rather, the trend has been in the direction of a stabilization of business conditions. The permanence of this trend will probably depend on whether it is possible in the period that follows to adjust the proportions of the national product to the requirements of consumption.

Another key factor in over-all industrial development is the trend of Austrian foreign trade. Most recently, the rate of increase in exports has caught up with, and in June even exceeded, the import rate.

In order to counteract both the existing foreign trade deficit and the danger to sales which have developed in some sections of the economy as a result of the liberalization program, industry will have to intensify its competitive capacity by means of an investment program geared to the requirements of the international market.

AMERICAN TRADE MISSION VISITS VIENNA. An American trade mission, which arrived in Vienna recently to attend the Fall Fair, will remain in the country for a full month in order to provide information concerning the intensification of trade relations between the United States and Austria.

During the Fair, the members of the group will answer questions at the American Pavilion on the Fair Grounds. The American unit is headed by Dr. Knowles, Deputy Director of the Foreign Trade Office of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The delegation will visit Linz September 3-6 and on September 7 will return to Vienna for a conference with officials of the Federal Chamber of Commerce. After the Fair, the group will make a tour of Austria, with stops at Dornbirn, Innsbruck, Graz and points in Lower Austria.

AUSTRIAN EXPORTS TO THE U.S. The export of Austrian goods to the United States has been substantially higher this year than last. During the first six months of the year it represented a value of nearly 20 million dollars, as against 14 million in the first half of 1955, or an increase of over 40 per cent. During the same period there has been a noticeable change in the structure of exports to the U.S. The principal export item is now paper, a result of the increasing shortage of newsprint in America. In the first half of 1955, the U.S. had purchased no newsprint whatever in Austria. On the other hand, there was a decrease of approximately 10 per cent in the field of glass jewelry, which constituted the principal Austrian export in 1955. There was some increase in textile exports: e.g. cotton goods, in which deliveries abroad rose an average of 10-15 percent and woolens (especially jersey articles) registered a 5 percent increase in export value. American rayon imports from Austria remained about the same. There was likewise practically no change with respect to magnesite, which is also an important Austrian export item to the U.S. On the other hand, there was a welcome increase — of over 50 percent — in the export of bicycles and motorcycles. It appears that last year's increase in customs duties on bicycles has not harmed Austrian deliveries.

ULTRA-SHORT-WAVE AND TELEVISION NETWORKS IMPROVED. The two new ultra-short-wave transmitters on the Gaisberg near Salzburg have now begun operations on a trial basis. These two large installations will carry the Austrian Broadcasting System's First and Third Programs. By Christmas 1956, the two 30-kilowatt ultra-short-wave transmitters on Vienna's Kahlenberg will be increased to 50 kilowatts. The Schoeckl station near Graz, which has only a 10-kilowatt transmitter, and the Gaisberg, which until now operated on one weak one-kilowatt transmitter only, will each broadcast the programs over 50-kilowatt installations.

The TV transmitters on the Kahlenberg, Vienna (now 5 kw.), the Schoeckl (4 kw.) and the Gaisberg (2 kw.) will each be raised to 60 kw.

The new Gaisberg transmitter brings the total of Austrian radio transmitters to 82, 19 of which are to be found in Carinthia alone. Next in order come Styria (15), Salzburg (14), Tyrol (12), Lower Austria (9), Upper Austria (5), Vorarlberg (4) and Vienna (4).

NO ATOM REACTOR IN AUSTRIA BEFORE 1958. According to the calculations of the Austrian Study Association for Atomic Research, the first Austrian experimental atomic reactor will be ready for operation in one-and-a-half to two years. After consultations with Professor Ortner, who is studying nuclear fission in the United States at present, a decision will be made as to the type of experimental reactor to be built. In all probability, this installation will be of the so-called "swimming pool" type. At the beginning of next year, offers for supplying such an installation will be sought through competitive bidding. The United States and Great Britain would come under consideration as suppliers. The required amounts of uranium are ensured under an agreement with the United States providing, among other things, that an amount of 6 kg. of uranium 235 is to be made available to Austria on a continuing basis.

VIENNA HOLDS EUROPEAN RECORD. Vienna currently holds a European tourist record. According to a report published recently by the Statistical Office of the City of Vienna, foreign tourists remained in the national capital for an average of three days, which means that Vienna stands first among all European tourist centers in point of length of stay. In other words, the attraction of Vienna has overshadowed cities like Milan, Genoa, Florence or Zurich.

In July 1956 alone, Vienna was visited by 81,777 tourists, including no fewer than 65,018 foreign guests. As compared with July 1955, the number of tourists increased by approximately 13,000 and the number of overnight accommodations by about 39,000. Of the 231,733 overnight accommodations, 2,092 were accounted for by the city's camping sites.

Most of the foreign visitors during July came from western Germany (10,247 persons), followed by the United States (9,679). The figures for tourists from some of the other countries were as follows: France 5,610, Great Britain 4,769; Sweden, Switzerland and Italy sent 3,600 each, while the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark each sent over 2,000 travelers.

There are only very slight echoes of the extensive tourist trade which existed between Austria and her eastern neighbors in previous decades. 515 tourists came to Vienna from Yugoslavia, 239 from Czechoslovakia and 215 from Hungary. Thus, little or nothing has been observed in Vienna of the intensification of tourist activity which was announced in both Hungary and Czechoslovakia some time back.

ORE PRODUCTION INCREASED. During the first half of 1956, the output of the Styrian mines of the Alpine Montan Company amounted to 1,325,190 tons, or 10.2% more than in the corresponding period of 1955. The unseasonably cold weather between January and March greatly hindered mining operations and the increase in production was made possible only because the mine's new ore dressing installation based on the viscosity principle — the third unit of its kind in use — was put into operation at the beginning of the year.

NUMBER OF HOTEL BEDS UP 10%. The latest counts indicate that, in answer to growing demands, a total of 339,357 beds are now available for domestic and foreign guests in Austrian tourist establishments. This means that the number of beds has increased by 30,000, or approximately 10 per cent, as compared with last year.

2,213,460 JOBS. During the month of August, the total number of employed in Austria rose by another 15,745 to reach the all-time high of 2,213,460. (Austria has a population of 6.9 million.) By way of comparison, the employment figures for 1953 were 229,557 lower, those for 1954 down 160,758, and those for the corresponding period of last year, 66,288 lower.

INTERNATIONAL POTASH INSTITUTE TO MEET IN VIENNA. At the recent meeting in London of the International Potash Institute, attended by representatives of 16 countries, including Austria, it was proposed that next year's meeting be held in Vienna.

VORARLBERG HAS HIGHEST BIRTH RATE OF AUSTRIAN LAENDER. Vorarlberg, the Austrian Land with the highest birth rate, set an all-time high in 1955, during which 4,154 living children were born. The birth rate figures for the Austrian Laender are as follows: Vorarlberg 20.75%, Carinthia 20.6%, Tyrol 19.6%, Salzburg 19.3%, Upper Austria 18.1%, Styria 17.7%, Lower Austria 17.6%, Burgenland 16.5%, and Vienna 6.7%. The only West European country with a higher birth rate than that of Vorarlberg is the Netherlands (21.8%).

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

PROGRAM OF THE VIENNA STATE OPERA. The honor of opening the Vienna Opera season fell to the New York City Ballet, which made a highly successful appearance September 10. "Der Rosenkavalier" was performed on September 10, followed by "Don Carlos," "Ariadne" and "La Boheme." On September 15, Dmitri Mitropoulos will appear as guest conductor, in a performance of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut." According to a previous announcement, the first new production will be that of Wagner's "Tannhaeuser," as staged by Josef Gielen. Among the works which were on the company's repertory during its tenancy at the Theater an der Wien and which are now to be produced in the restored house on the Ringstrasse are Haendel's "Julius Caesar," as staged by O.F. Schuh with sets by Caspar Neher, and Pfitzner's "Palestrina" (on November 28). A major ballet event scheduled for May will include Werner Egk's "Juan von Zarissa," with choreography by Erika Hanka, and the first production of Helmesberger's "Hotel Sacher," as arranged by Steinbrecher with sets by Georges Wakhewitsch.

The Volksoper opened on September 1 with "Die Fledermaus," followed by "Zigeunerbaron," "Die Lustige Witwe," "Wiener Blut" and "Der Vogelhaendler."

Herbert Karajan will begin his own activity with the Vienna opera next April, conducting and staging a performance of Wagner's "Walkuere." The sets for this production will be the work of Emil Praetorius. Birgit Nilsson will sing Bruennhilde, Hans Hotter Wotan, Ludwig Suthaus Siegfried, the Norwegian soprano Aase Ljoovberg, a new member of the Vienna company, will be the Sieglinde and Jean Madeira will sing the role of Fricka.

Karajan will also lead a performance of Verdi's "Othello," sung in Italian and featuring singers of La Scala Opera Com-

pany of Milan, including Mario Del Monaco. Leonie Rysanek will also sing in this performance.

The third opera to be given under Karajan's direction is Verdi's "La Traviata," which will also be heard in Italian. "Traviata," which is scheduled for May, will be staged by the famous Italian director, Lucchino Visconti.

Carl Orff's "Trionfi" are to be performed in March under the baton of Heinrich Hollreiser, as staged by Guenther Rennert. Of the three sections of the "Trionfi," the "Carmina Burana," the "Carmina Catulli" and the "Trionfo d'Afrodite," the two latter works will be having their first fully staged Austrian performances.

Wagner's "Tannhaeuser" is also to be heard in a completely new production scheduled for mid-October. Rudolf Moralt will conduct the performance which will be directed by Josef Gielen and feature sets by Gert Richter.

For March, a new production of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" is planned in the Redoutensaal and will mark the first Austrian appearance of Leopold Lindtberg as an opera director. The conductor of the "Barber" will be Mario Rossi. Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann" will also be seen in a new version at the Vienna State Opera. Highlights of the coming season will be a production of Bizet's "Carmen" directed by Josef Gielen with sets by Georges Wakhewitsch, a major ballet event, and a guest appearance of the La Scala company in Bellini's "Norma."

1957 PROGRAM FOR SALZBURG FESTIVAL ANNOUNCED.

The Board of Directors of the Salzburg Festivals have now approved the program for 1957 as proposed by Herbert Karajan, chief artistic director.

The operas to be performed are "The Marriage of Figaro" at the Festival Theater (conducted by Karl Boehm), "The Abduction from the Seraglio" at the Landestheater (conducted by Joseph Krips), "Fidelio" at the Felsenreitschule (under the direction of Herbert Karajan), "Falstaff" in the Festspielhaus (under the direction of Herbert Karajan), "Elektra" in the Felsenreitschule (conducted by Dmitri Mitropoulos). The contemporary work to be featured is Liebermann's "Schule der Frauen," to be performed at the Residenzhof or the Karabinierisaaal (conducted by George Szell). Among the stage directors who have accepted invitations to participate are Oscar Fritz Schuh, Herbert Graf and Ernst Lothar. Negotiations are currently under way to obtain the services of Giorgio Strehler and Jean Vilar as stage directors.

In order to extend the scope of the spoken drama at the Salzburg Festivals, it has been decided to present two other plays in addition to the traditional "Jedermann"; one of these would be a contemporary work, if possible one having its world premiere or first Salzburg performance. Appearances by foreign ensembles are also under consideration. Thus, negotiations have already been started with a view to arranging an appearance of the Sadlers-Well's Ballet during the 1957 Festival.

Nine orchestral programs are scheduled, three with all-Mozart programs at the Mozarteum. The orchestras to be heard are the Vienna Philharmonic and the Berlin Philharmonic. The 1957 program also includes concerts with soloists, song recitals, chamber music, matinees and serenades.

STATISTICS ON THE SALZBURG FESTIVAL. At this year's Salzburg Festival, 112,379 visitors attended 88 performances over 41 days. During the same period, 624 journalists from 42 countries filed stories in writing and pictures to some 3,000 publications.

VIENNA'S THEATERS OPEN NEW SEASON. The first of Vienna's theaters to open its doors following the summer vacation was the Burgtheater, which began its new season with Goethe's "Iphigenie auf Tauris" on August 28. This was followed by Grillparzer's "Der Traum ein Leben", Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" and Grillparzer's "Juedin von Toledo". The first premiere of the season will be Max Mell's "Jeanne d'Arc," on September 15. The Mell work will be directed by Josef Gielen. The next new production, directed by Leopold Lindtberg, will be that of Schiller's "Maria Stuart" with Paula Wessely in the title role and Kaethe Dorsch as Elisabeth. The world premiere of a new stage work by Fritz Hochwaelder, "Die Herberge," will take place early in November, under the direction of Ernst Lothar. It will be followed by the first Austrian performance of Paul Claudel's "Christopher Columbus," with incidental music by Darius Milhaud. The Claudel work will be staged by Adolf Rott. Another premiere is to be Rudolf Holzer's "Justitia," with Ewald Balser in the role of Michael Kohlhaas.

The Akademietheater opened on September 1 with Gerhart Hauptmann's "Biberpelz," Kaethe Dorsch and Theo Lingner taking the leading roles. The theater's first new production for this season will be Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," in honor of the 100th anniversary of the playwright's birth. The director for this performance is Ulrich Bettac.

The Theater in der Josefstadt also opened on September 1. Shakespeare's "Hamlet," directed by Lothar Muethel and starring Oscar Werner as Hamlet, is alternating with Anouilh's "Ornifle" on the company's repertory. On September 15, the company will give the first European performance of Ira Levin's "No Time for Sergeants," translated by Oscar Karlweis. Fritz Schulz of Zurich will direct the production.

The Volkstheater opened its new season on August 31 with the world premiere of "Das Lied der Stummen" by the Austrian writer Guenther Buxbaum. This was followed in September by the first Austrian performance of Friedrich Duerrenmatt's "Besuch der alten Dame" and "Die chinesische Mauer" of Max Frisch.

BREGENZ TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF ITS PRESENTATIONS. The 1957 Bregenz Festival will run from July 19 to August 18. The "Lake Show" will be Lortzing's "Zar und Zimmermann," which will be staged by Adolf Rott, director of the Burgtheater, the musical direction will be in the hands of Heinrich Hollreiser, the stage designer will be Fritz Judtman. In the series of classical operettas, there are to be performances of Heuberger's "Opernball" at the Theater am Kornmarkt.

At the next season more attention will be given to the spoken word. The Festival is to be opened with the world premiere of a work performed by the ensemble of Vienna's

Burgtheater. The work so performed will be selected from the permanent competition organized with a view to obtaining dramatic compositions for the Bregenz Festival and will be repeated three times up to July 25. During the first part of August, the Burgtheater will also present Hermann Bahr's "Das Konzert" and, beginning with August 12, five performances of Friedrich Schiller's dramatic work "Don Carlos."

The Choral Group of the "Wiener Musikfreunde" will participate in the Bregenz Festival for the first time during the 1957 series of orchestral concerts, the programs for which include Verdi's "Requiem" and Haydn's "The Creation," among other works. After an absence of three years, the Vienna State Opera Ballet will also appear at the Bregenz Festival, giving performances of Gottfried Einem's "Das Rondo vom Goldenen Kalb" and Igor Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" in special ballet programs.

GRANT OF 2.16 MILLION SCHILLINGS TO PRIVATE AUSTRIAN THEATERS. The Land Government of Vienna has approved a grant of 2,160,000 schillings (nearly 100,000 dollars) to support the Theater in der Josefstadt, the Volkstheater and the Raimund Theater during the coming season. The grant is subject to the condition that each of these institutions produce one world premiere of a play by an Austrian dramatist as well as some other work by an Austrian author. These three private theaters can be said to be financially solvent at the present time. The attendance figures have reached unexpected levels and now average 72 percent of capacity. During the 1954-55 theater season, the three theaters received a total of 6,020,000 schillings (about 280,000 dollars) in the form of subsidies.

VAN SWIETEN SOCIETY TO HOLD MEDICAL CONGRESS IN VIENNA. The tenth Physicians' Congress convened by the Van Swieten Society will take place at Vienna University September 28-30. Subjects for discussion will be, among others, "Progress in Research and Treatment of Malignant Tumors," "Problems of Diagnosis and Therapy" and "The Backward Child." Special sessions will be held by the Vienna Society for Internal Medicine on September 29 (main subject: "Pulmonary Circulation"); the Vienna Society of Surgeons (main subjects: "Present-day Achievements in Asepsis," "Pancreatic Surgery," and "Pediatric Surgery"); the Pediatric Society (main subjects: "Vegetative Inertia" and "Protective Inoculation"); the Austrian Urology Society and the Austrian Society for Anesthesiology.

U.S. COMMISSION FOR VIENNESE PAINTER. A new success has been achieved by Irene Hoelzer-Weinek, the Viennese painter and Academy Member, who recently completed an official painting of a "Conversation between Bulganin and the Austrian Delegation" (on the occasion of the Moscow negotiations in April 1955), as commissioned by the Ministry of Education for the Federal Chancellery. On commission of the Archbishop of Kansas City, Missouri, she has finished a portrait of the canonized Pope Pius X for the Archiepiscopal Residence.

WIELAND WAGNER INVITED TO VIENNA. Leon Epp, Director of Vienna's Volkstheater, has issued an invitation to Wieland Wagner to stage a production of Calderon's "Ueber allen Zaubern Liebe" at next year's Vienna Festival. Wagner's production of "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg" at Bayreuth this year has been the subject of extensive discussion.

RICHARD NEUTRA TO LECTURE IN VIENNA. Richard Neutra of Los Angeles, one of the leading contemporary architects, will lecture in Vienna on September 27. Neutra, who is speaking at the invitation of the Central Association of Architects, is a native of Vienna who acquired his basic approach from Otto Wagner and Adolf Loos, pioneers of modern architecture.

KOKOSCHKA TO DESIGN SETS FOR VIENNA OPERA. It is planned to enlist the services of Oskar Kokoschka as a stage designer for a new production at the Vienna Opera. Details will be discussed at a meeting between the artist and Herbert Karajan, artistic director of the opera. It was Kokoschka who designed the much-discussed sets for last year's new staging of "The Magic Flute" at the Felsenreitschule.

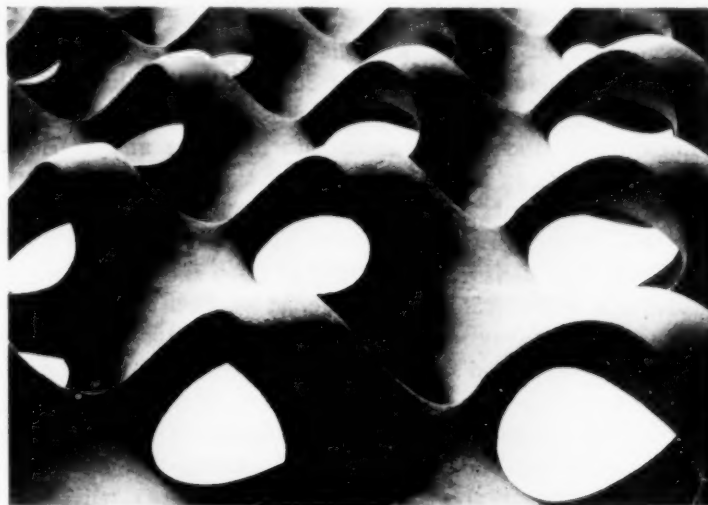
"OSKAR KOKOSCHKA PRIZE" ENDOWED. As part of a program organized by the government of Land Salzburg, the city of Salzburg and Salzburg Radio to celebrate the 70th birthday of Oskar Kokoschka, Land Governor Klaus recently presented the artist with the first copy of the recently published Kokoschka Monograph, as well as with a golden Mozart plaque. In honor of the occasion, the city of Salzburg has made available the sum of 10,000 Austrian schillings to the International Summer Academy for the Plastic Arts at Salzburg Castle. This sum, which will constitute an "Oskar Kokoschka Prize", will be used for awarding prizes to the three best Academy students in 1957.

GULDA TO PLAY JAZZ ONLY IN U.S. Austrian pianist Friedrich Gulda, of recent "Birdland" fame, has declared that in the future he will play no more jazz in Europe. He expressed the view that "In Europe, the time has not yet come for the coexistence of concert music and jazz... my pioneer activity in this direction was premature." In the future, therefore, he will play jazz only in the United States.

FILMING STARTS ON WALT DISNEY PRODUCTION IN AUSTRIA. A four-man working group headed by Mr. Herbert Knapp recently left Passau by water en route for Vienna on their first study trip in connection with Walt Disney's film about the Danube. They will stop over in Vienna for a few days. Some of the photography work has already been started in Upper Austria, Lower Austria and Vienna, but the main activity has been that of determining the locations at which filming is to take place — during September and October of this year and from spring to fall of next.

DOCUMENTARY FILMS ON AUSTRIAN NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS. Plans have been made for showing the achievements of Austrian Nobel Prize winners in a series of documentary films. The first in the series will be a film produced with the assistance of the Ministry of Education about the Austrian physiologist Otto Loewi, who now lives in the United States.

SCULPTURED WALLS (See picture). The sculptured concrete walls designed by Erwin Hauer, Austrian sculptor, designer and 1955-56 Fulbright scholar (Rhode Island School



of Design), who is now at Yale University on a special grant, have recently received a great deal of attention. Hauer's first success was in Dallas, Texas, where the facade of a 22-floor apartment house is now shielded against glare by a concrete lattice designed by him. He has recently been commissioned to work on a hotel in Havana designed by Philip C. Johnson of the New York Museum of Modern Art.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON APPLIED RESEARCH TO BE HELD IN VIENNA. The Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) will hold its Third International Symposium on Applied Research in Vienna between October 8-12, 1956. Approximately 100 prominent international figures in the fields of science, economics and administration will hold discussions on the basic theme of the symposium: "Scientific Personnel and Applied Research."

Early in May another OEEC seminar on the subject of "Applied Research" was held in the Austrian capital. The seminar was organized by a working committee whose membership included representatives of the Ministry of Commerce, the Austrian Productivity Center, the Austrian Industrialists' Association and the Association of Cooperative Research Institutes of Austrian Industry.

The two principal speakers at the seminar, Dr. Weidlein, President of the Mellon Research Institute in Pittsburgh, and Dr. Eaton, an industrial consultant of New York, concluded after their visit to Austria that the application of scientific discoveries in industry could be accelerated by developing a program which would bring industry and research closer together. As far as industry is concerned, such a program would involve the willingness to appoint top-flight research people to key positions and to invite scientists to make more visits to plants so that they may become familiar with the problems of purely industrial research. According to the American visitors, one of the most important problems in mutual collaboration is that of human relations.

AUDREY HEPBURN TO PORTRAY DUKE OF REICHSTADT.

William Wyler, the holder of two "Oscars", is currently visiting Vienna where he is making a study of the locale — mainly Schoenbrunn Castle — for his next production, a film about the Duke of Reichstadt. (The Duke, also known as "The King of Rome," was the son of Napoleon and Marie Louise of Hapsburg; he died of consumption at the age of 21 — Ed.) The date on which production will start has not yet been fixed since the commitments of Wyler and of Audrey Hepburn, who is to play the part of the Duke, have not yet been coordinated. The role of the Duke of Reichstadt was created by Sarah Bernhardt.

1,000 FOREIGNERS ATTENDED SUMMER COURSES AT VIENNA UNIVERSITY.

The second section of the German-language classes of the Vienna International University Courses numbered more than 400 students. Taking into account the number who attended the first section, the total attendance figure to the end of August was approximately 700. Since more than 200 additional participants have registered for the third section, the 1956 courses will shortly total the record figure of 1,000 registered students.

The second section ended on September 1st with a closing program held in the Auersperg Palace. The program included songs by Schubert, Richard Strauss and Puccini, as sung by Elisabeth Thompson of the United States.

The third section of the courses will run from September 2-28. In addition to German-language courses for beginners,

advanced students and specialists, the program includes a series known as "Austrian Culture, Past and Present," which will feature lectures on politics, history, the social sciences, political economy, philosophy, the plastic arts and music by specialists from England, France, Italy and Denmark, as well as by Austrian university professors.

VIENNA CHORUS IS WINNER AT AREZZO. The "Wiener Madrigalkreis" (Vienna Madrigal Group) directed by Guenther Theuring, an ensemble which has made very successful guest appearances in the United States and is scheduled to be heard here again during the coming season, recently took the first prize at the annual competition for mixed choruses organized by the city of Arezzo in Italy. It won 1,178 out of the total of 1,500 points awarded. The Linz Cathedral Choir and the Mantelberger Chamber Chorus of Innsbruck won the sixth and seventh places, respectively.

THE DANUBE TO STAR IN FILM. During the months of September and October, all of the Danube nations are planning to produce a joint film about the river and its riparian scenery. The film will feature the national music as well as commentary in the native languages of the countries involved.

MOZART COIN TO GAIN WIDER CURRENCY. According to an announcement by the Ministry of Finance, the Austrian Mint is planning to increase the production during the coming months of the 25-schilling silver coin featuring the head of Mozart. It is expected that these coins, which hitherto have been primarily collector's items, will now circulate.

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